THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Fork will be at the risk of the sender. AdENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they it was a just measure. It was the product partly of are penerally honest and faithful; but persons who confisie their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only in receipt of the subscription price.

ATDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. ewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the Label on the last paper received, and specify any corwections or changes they desire made in name or ad-COREESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited

from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penllitary, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscript unless they are accompanied by a request to that exect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances quarantee their publication at any

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

HINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 14, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

BURNING OF COLUMBIA. thrilling account of this episode of the war. By J. S. Bosworth, Co. K, 15th Iowa, Washington, D. C.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—Its Abandonnent by the Confederates and its Occupation by the Federal Forces. By James T. Haviland, 127th N. Y., New York City.

PAPA'S JACKET.—A Charming Story. By E. A. Dubey, Brooklyn, N. Y. HAWES'S SHOP .- A Spirited Sketch of the Cavalry Engagement at that place. By

Capt. N. D. Preston, 10th N. Y. Cav., Pittsburg, Pa. SAILOR'S CREEK .- One of the Final Cav

alry Charges of the War. By Hugo Mulertt, Co. C, 10th N. Y. Cav., Cincinnati, O. HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Bayo-

net Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City. THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN .- Second

Paper. By Maj. Frank Swigart, Logansport, Ind. THE BATTLE OF PODUNKSBURG .- A

Clener Satire. By "Cui Bono," Detroit, Mich. "BOUTHERN LOYALISTS."-A Reply to

Col. W. W. Jackson's Recent Article. By Maj. James C. Foster, 59th U. S. C. T.,

A GOOD OFFER.

"Grand Army War Songs" for Four Subscribers.

We will send a copy of the "Grand Army War Songs," bound in flexible covers, with an illuminated title page, to any one who will send us a club of four yearly subscribers at \$1 each. This is the largest and best collection of war songs yet issued, and contains 160 pages, fine white paper, firmly bound. It contains the words and music of the following favorite old songs:

Our Comrade Has Fall-

Our Last Camping

Sleep, Sacred Dust of Noble Dead-Memo-

Soldier's Dream Song.

Song of a Thousand

ongs We Sang Upon

on the Old Union Line.

We Were Comrades To-

ed Down to the Sea.

American Nation.

the Old Campground

ng in the Battle

Poor Old Slave.

rini

America. Babylon is Fallen. Battle Cry of Freedom. Brave Battery Boys. Words, Brother, Tell Me of the Our Heroes. Bury the Brave Where They Fall, Can the Soldier Forget. Columbia's Call. Columbia's Guarding Angels. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. Corporal Schnapps. Cover Them Over-Memorial, De Day ob Liberty's Drummer Boy of Shi

Stand Up for Uncle Sam My Boys. Star Spangled Banner. First Gun is Fired. Sword of Bunker Hill. Forward, Boys, For-Rest, Comrades, Rest-Glory, Glory, Hallelu-Take Your Gun and Go, God Bless Our Brave Tenr for the Comrade That's Gone-Memo-Good By, Old Giory, Tenting on the Old God Save the Nation. Campground, "Tis Finished, or Sing Grafted Into the Army fail Columbia Hallelujah. To-Day This Hallowed Hail Comrades Dear. Place We Seek-Mem-

Have You Sharpened Your Swords? Hold the Fort. Home, Sweet Home. Tramp, Tramp, Tramp. Tread Lightly, Ye Com-Honor to Sheridan. Ho! Rally, Ye Braves. Hymn for a Dead Com- Uncle Joe's "Hail Co-Just After the Battle. Vacant Chair. Just Before the Battle, Volunteer's Farewell. Wake Nicodemus. Kingdom Coming. Washington and Lin-Lay His Sword by His Weep O'er the Heroes Lay Me Down and Save as They Fall. We'll Fight it Out Here

Little Major. Marching Through Georgia March On, March On. Never Forget the Dear Ones.
Oh, Haste on the Battle. When Sherman March-Oh, Wrap the Fing Around Me, Boys. Old Cabin Home. On, On, On, the Boys Yankee Doodle. Came Marching.

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE. This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth

WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

to the mind the days of '61-5.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small liwhich cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any perand will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pen-sion rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. | ington, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Appointatox, able-bodied men were badly needed there.

GOV. LONG'S MISTAKE.

Gov. Long is either not intelligent or not canhid when he represents in his Norfolk Club speech that the General Government, by refusing to pass the Dependent Soldiers' Pension Bill, does not fulfill the promises made when enlistments were urged. The reverse of this is the fact. The Government has given the soldiers more pensions than it then promised; more than they then expected; more than any one ventured to suggest as reasonable or proper till many years after the war of the rebellion. It has been liberal far beyond what, at the time of enlistment, was deemed reasonable; it has run up a pension list twice or three times as large as what it was when it was generally considered to be properly adjusted in the years that followed the war, and immensely greater than that ever granted by any Nation before in the world's history. This before the Dependent Pension Bill was offered. That bill did not come in response to a general demand, or because there was a general opinion that the desire to spend the surplus money in the Na tional Treasury, that an excuse might be afforded for further taxation, and partly of a demagogical spirit to catch the soldier's vote. It is not sustained by the intelligent, the reflecting or the conservative spirit of New England, and the President has greatly strengthened himself with the country everywhere by his courageous and statesmanlike course in meeting it with a veto,-Boston Herald.

main statements. First, the Government has not "given the soldiers more than it then promised." Without stopping to quibble over the exact phraseology of the promises then made, we will say that the spirit and meaning of these promises were that the soldiers who were injured by reason of their service should have a pension which would in some degree reimburse them, so far as money could, for their decreased ability to support themselves. If the same sort of a contract had been made

The Herald is incorrect in every one of its

between private individuals as was made between the Government and the soldier when he enlisted, the courts would have construed it as we claim the Government's obligation in the matter of pensions should

Let us see how it has carried out its promises-absolute and implied-to "care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan." More than two-thirds of the pensioners on the rolls at present receive less than \$8 a month, or 27 cents a day. More than one-third of the whole number receive \$4 a month, or less, which is about 13 cents a day. A very large proportion of these receive only \$2 a month, or 61 cents a

Is any one absurd enough to claim that when in 1861-5 the Government solemnly promised to provide properly for the men who were injured that it only meant to pay from 61 to 27 cents a day to them? How would it have sounded to have told the gallant youths who were flocking to the flag

"Go in, boys, and do your duty like men and Americans. We'll stand by you generously. To any of you that get the rheumatism so bad that you can't do a full day's work when you get home we'll allow from 6) to 13 cents a day to support yourselves and family on. If you get pretty badly banged up we may raise the figure in a few cases to 18 and even 27 cents a day."

Viewed in the light of 1861-'65 the pension rates are simply farcical. Had such a system been suggested then, the author would have been laughed and jeered into

That the pension expenditures "are immensely greater than ever granted by any Nation in the world's history" is of no consequence. The war was immensely greater than any ever known in the history of any other Nation; the number of men engaged in it, the battles they fought, the loss of life, the duration of hostilities-all surpass by far anything known in the history of any

What the Herald means by the Dependent Pension Bill "not being sustained by the inspirit of New England" we do not know. Probably the Herald means to describe itself Our Captain's Last by those epithets. We do know, however, that it was sustained by nine-tenths of the men in New England who fought the country's battles, and by the people who stayed up their arms while they fought.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your editorial in regard to the Grant memorial is good. We Grand | Spottsylvania. Army men ought to raise a grand one for him, and can do it. I for one am in favor of it. But the next question, where? If at Washington or Springfield, alongside of Old Abe, I say amen. But to put it in New York, where he is now lying, never. New York is able to raise him two such as we could, and not feel it. He has been lying there long over a year, and what has she done for him? I for one do not feel like building a monument for her.-Jas. B. PAULDING, Co. F, 12th Ohio.

Comrade Paulding is entirely right. The G.A.R. testimonial should and will be entirely distinct from the New York monument to Gen. Grant and all others. It is to be a G.A.R. memorial pure and simple, with no connection with any other enterprise. Let New York build one to Gen. Grant if she chooses; also St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Omaha and any other city that desires to honor and beautify herself with an appropriate testimonial to the greatest of American soldiers. All these will be local gether in the Days of the War. When Johnny Comes enterprises. The G.A.R. memorial will be a National affair. It will not be as costly as the one in New York, and perhaps some Who Shall Rule this others, but it will have an interest and dignity that none of the others possess, because of being the affectionate offering of hundreds of thousands of the men who actually fought the war through, and their wives, a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE | widows and children to their glorious comrade and commander. It will be a monument to the G.A.R. as well as to U.S. Grant, escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly and celebrate both with equal eloquence.

The question of where the memorial will be erected is a matter for future consideration. It is not best, now, to rick dissenbrary. It contains a wealth of information tion by urging any particular location Comrade Paulding voices the general opinion son scuding us a club of six new subscribers, of the Order, when he says that it should be raised on some spot that is closely associated with the memory of Gen. Grant. This would not be New York, with which he was associated only in the few later and less distinguished years of his life. Wash-

Galena or Point Pleasant, where he was born, would be better locations.

We are frank to say that our preference is for Washington, but we are ready to submit cheerfully to the will of the majority, when, after the money is raised, a vote is taken as

Let us not stop to discuss this now, but lend all our energies to raising a splendic fund, in which every soldier of the Union shall be represented.

ADVANTAGES OF DRILLING.

The Sons of Veterans need not regret the time given to drill and organization, even though there is never the slightest occasion for their military services.

ng for any man. There is no better system | rades. of gymnastics than Upton's tactics, and a thorough education in them will improve any young man's physique, his personal appearance, and his strength and activity much more than will compensate for all the trouble of the training. Not the least valuable feature of a course

of military discipline is the education in the art and value of organization. We have now got so big as a people that organization is necessary in all pursuits of life. The individual man, standing and working alone, counts for comparatively little. He accomplishes best results when combined with others. Whether we sweep streets or cut timber; whether we pick cotton, hoe corn, make horseshoes, sell goods or transport freight, we can do it best by combining men into masses and performing the work on a grand scale. This system of operating is going to develop even more rapidly in the future than this generation has seen it de velop, and it is going to ramify so as to in clude every branch of industry. The young man entering life must recognize this fact, and prepare himself for it. If he hopes to succeed either in a large or a small way he must train himself to organize and be organized, and get all the benefits of the sys-

There can be no better way to fit himself for this than by a strenuous course of military training. This will teach him most effectively how to make himself an efficient and valuable unit in any organization, and how to handle other organized units to accomplish the best results. He will learn how to command others and be commanded himself. It is almost inevitable that whatever business he goes into that for a time at least he will be under the control of other men, and then will have charge of men himself. In a general way he cannot hope for any considerable success in life without knowing how to manage considerable bodies of men to advantage. The best school to develop this talent is a well-disciplined military company.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please tell us your idea about this piece of history, found in our new school history (page 270 of Barnes's History). Some of the old boys are madder than wet bens about it, and swear like Turks. Please tell us whether it is right or wrong. Yours, in F., C., etc., MORITZ TSCHWEGE, Fort Madison, Iowa,

The Confederates had gained the battles of Olustee. Sabine Cross-Roads, the Wilderness, Bermuda Hundred, Spottsylvania, New Market, Cold Harbor, and Monocacy; had defeated the expeditions into Florida and the Red River country, the two attacks upon Petersburg, and one against Fort Fisher, and yet held Grant at bay before Richmond. They had, however, lost ground on every side. Of the States east of the Mississippi, only North and South Carolina were fully retained. Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Florida were overrun by the Union armies. The Federals had gained the battles of Pleasant Hill, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Nashville, They had captured Fort de Russy, the forts in Mobile Harbor, and Fort McAlister, and had taken Atlanta telligent, the reflecting, the conservative and Savannah. Sherman had swept across Georgia; Sheridan had devastated the Shenandoah, driving its defenders before him; Thomas land annibilated Hood's army; Grant held Lee firmly grasped at Richmond, and the navy swept the

> According to our views, it is incorrect in some particulars. It states the situation too strongly for the rebels, and too mildly for the Union. For example, it is not true at all to say that the "Confederates had gained the battles of the Wilderness and

In a purely technical sense the Widerness and Spottsylvania were drawn battles Neither side gained a victory or secured the material advantages of superiority on the field. Considered, however, with respect to what are called the "ulterior objects of the campaign" they were Union successes. Gen. Grant's objective was Lee's army; his plan was to fight it on as nearly equal terms as he could, as near as possible to his own base of supplies, and as far away as possible from that of the rebels, and to exhaust its fighting capacity. Everything now shows this to have been the only sound policy. While the battles from the 3d to the 12th of May did not result in all that Grant had hoped for, they were still more disappointing to Lee, and they contributed enormously to the final overthrow of the latter. The Union army lost terribly, but it inflicted frightful damage upon its adversary, and every blow it struck made the end more certain and nearer. That the actual number lost by the Army of the Potomac was greater than that of the Army of Northern Virginia does not contradict this statement. The aggressive army must always expect to lose much more heavily than the defensive one. The rebel army was held by the throat, with a bulldog grip, and in spite of its savage resistance was beaten to death.

If Grant's failure so overwhelm and crush Lee at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anne and elsewhere are to be counted as defeats, then Lee's failures to shake off or cripple the antagonist who was throttling him, were equally defeats.

Philadelphia Record: Our loyal legislators are getting ready to take a trip to Gettysburg. Most of them staid away from Gettysburg on a certain memorable occasion when

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT. At this date everything looks very encouraging for the 21st National Encampment St. Louis. It is believed that not less than 100,000 comrades will attend, and many Departments will be present almost en

The committees in St. Louis are hard at work making preparations to entertain the visitors in the best style. The Finance Committee thinks that it will be able to raise \$100,000 for this purpose.

The Secretary of War will be asked to loan a large number of tents to aid in providing accommodations, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be solicited to relax the rules so as to allow special rates to A good course of drill is a valuable train- be given from all points to visiting com-

AT THE GILT-EDGE CLUB.

Swellhed: "Awfully clamorous beggans

these old soldiers are, eh, Old Chappie?" Koupon: "Doosidly so, ba Jove. Always talking about some of their fellahs being in the poorhouse, and others dying for want of food and medicine. Vewwy bad form. Ought to be some law against such rot being | can war, 28; total, 2,235. printed in the newspapers."

Swellhed: "Never anything of that kind allowed in the Evening Post and the Times. They're the only papers for a gentleman to read. So much like the papers in deah old Lunnon. Lunnon papers never have any such rot in them. Lower classes there go to the workhouse, and are thankful to get a bowl of soup and a loaf of broad. England's the place for a gentleman to live."

Koupon: "Doosid right, Old Chappie. I'd ive there all the time if my old Governor hadn't made a little miscalculation. You see, he couldn't tell just how the cat would jump-nobody could along in '63 and '64. So he put about one-quarter of his money in Government bonds and three-quarters in Confederates. He thought that about represented the chawness. If he'd put it all in Governments I'd live in Lunnon from New Year's to Christmas. I would, ba Jove."

Swellhed: "These beggahs neveh think of what the beastly pension business costs the gentlemen of the country. Just fawncy having to pay \$1.50 for a small bottle the you can get in Paris for two francs."

Koupon: "Yaas, and 25 cents for Havanna cigar."

Swellhed: "And \$2 for a pair of kid

Koupon: "It all comes from allowing these fellahs to vote. A monarchy is the only Government for a gentleman. How I wish I was in deah old Lunnon,"

Swellhed: "And I wish I was with you, Old Chappie. Wont you try another small

GRANT MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

We earnestly hope that every Post in the United States is making every effort to have a large and interesting meeting on the 27th inst., and by so doing give efficient help to the G.A.R. plan to erect a proper testimonial

Not only our patriotism and our admiration for the great chieftain are concerned in this, but also our pride in our glorious Order. We want to show the country how the G.A. R. as a body honors exalted patriotism and distinguished military services. We want to put up a memorial that will be an object of interest and comment forever, and remind everyone who looks upon it, or who reads of it, of the great man who led an army of American freemen from Donelson to Appomattex, and conquered every fee that drew sword against the flag, and also of the affectionate admiration of the men whom he led to victory, and of their families and friends.

Every Post ought to regard it as a privilege to take part in this great work, and have every comrade, or his widow and children, relatives and friends, represented by a contribution. This can be done if everybody will make a little effort.

HOW THEY ANSWER.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed letter from ex-Judge Williams, who was elected to Congress last Fall from the Seventh District of Ohio. He was a gallant soldier for four years, and was Captain of Co. F, 71st Ohio,

J. J. GARVER, Late Headquarters, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps.

TROY, O., March 25, 1887. J. GARVER, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind. MY DEAR SIE: Yours of the 21st received. I am for equalization of bounties, for repeal of the limitation of arrears act, for service pension bill, and for any reasonable act that will make good the promise of Abraham Lincoln when he said that his widow and orphans.

Very truly, yours, E. S. WILLIAMS, THE FIRST CORPS AT GETTYSBURG. The first instalment of Gen. John C. Robinson's account of the operations of the First Corps at Gettysburg appears in this week's paper, and will be sure to charm every reader, whether he was at Gettysburg or not. Gen. Robinson writes with unusual clearness and conciseness, and makes the story he tells very fascinating. The account will be finished next week, which we know every one will pronounce all too soon.

FLORIDA has the most water surface of any State, having 4,440 square miles in 54,-240 square miles of territory; or, roughly stated, having one mile in every 13 water. Minnesota comes next, with 4,160 square miles of water in 79,205 square miles of teritory, or nearly one mile in 39. Maryland has the largest proportion of water, for, of her 9,860 miles of territory, 2,350-or one in four-is water. Delaware includes the least water-90 square miles in 1,960 of territory; but Colorado has relatively the least-280 square miles of water to 103,645 of territory,

WHEN we are miserable over the amount that we have spent to obtain a navy that is an internation! laughing stock we can regain our spirits by reading the reports of the English naval experts. They make no bones of saying that most of the money

spent on war vessels is practically thrown away. This is especially true of the armorbelted ships, which have been made so heavy that they can never get near enough to any port to do it serious damage.

DURING the week ending April 9 1,025 original invalid cases were received at the Pension Office: 401 widows' claims: 12 War of 1812 cases; 10 bounty-land claims; 24 navy claims; 6 old war claims; 945 claims under the recent Mexican Pension bill. Total, 5,355.

There was also received during the same period 53,523 pieces of mail matter; 43,738 letters and circulars sent out; 465 medical examinations reported during the week at a total cost of \$16,653.39, an average cost per examination, \$4.81.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending April 9, 1887, was as follows: Original, 1,041; increase, 885; reissue, 108; restoration, 54; duplicate, 8 accrued, 71; Act of March 3, 1883, 4; Order of April 3, 1884, 7; Order of Oct. 7, 1883, 2; supplemental Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 27; Mexi-

THE Bureau of Pensions has already presented its report called for by the Chairman of the Select Senate Committee, in accordance with the Secretary's circular letter of March 23, 1887. This bureau, although the largest under the Government, was the first to present its report under that resolution.

SCHOOL Superintendents want something to check the growing evil of truancy. Our suggestion would take the form of a billboard of circus posters in the school-room, with a baseball bulletin attachment. Then a boy would have to be tied to the bedpost to keep him away from school.

GENTLE Spring has come at last with a hop, skip and a jump. Last week the telegraph was telling about snow banks three feet deep in parts of the country. This week the perfume of sweet flowers loads the gentle

Boston is making extensive preparations to properly commemorate the 26th anniversary of the passage of the 6th Mass. through Baltimore, which occurs on the 19th inst.

Our in San Francisco, now, when a man cuts his throat the talented and original reporters say that he "jugulated himself."

"CALL no man happy till he is dead," says the old proverb. Apostate Warner ought to be very happy, for he is exceedingly dead.

THE Boston Commercial Bulletin wants to know if an Indian is ever troubled with red

PERSONAL.

Our G.A.R. column gives an interesting account of the muster in of Gen. N. A. Miles and Capt. Henry W. Lawton, by Stanton Post, Los Angeles, Gen. Miles went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 22d Mass., became Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the 61st N. Y., and was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865 as a Major-General. He entered the Regular Army as Colonel of the 40th U. S., and was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1880. Capt. Lawton went out in 1861 as an enlisted man in Co. E. 9th Ind.; was promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 30th Ind. In 1866 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 41st U.S.; was afterward transferred to the 4th U. S. Cav., and became a Cap-

Gen. Cluseret, who served for a time as Aid to Gen. McClellan, and who was subsequently prominent in the Fenian movement and the Paris Commune, is now delivering lectures to the French Anarchists on the scientific way of conducting insur-

Col. Vilas, Postmaster-General, denies emphatically that he has any ambition to have the second place on the Presidential ticket with Mr. Cleveland

Capt. S. W. Dorsey, formerly of the 1st Ohio L. ., and late Senator from Arkansas, is having a very good time in Europe. Last Saturday he took a party down to the races at Putney, England, and ntertained his guests with a sumptuous lunch. He has now gone to Holland for a tour through that wonderfully interesting little country. He will stay abroad several months.

The stalwart proportions of Col. Aldace F. Walker, one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, excite admiring comment about Washington. He is six feet two inches tall, finely formed, and weighs about 250.

Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles has returned from New York, where she was most hospitably entertained. She will write a poem for the grand Grant memorial meeting to be held in this city April 27.

MUSTERED OUT.

GREEN.-Commodore Charles Green, retired, died uddenly last week in Providence, R. I., aged 73. He was born in Connecticut, and was appointed from that State to the Navy in 1826. He was a Passed Midshipman, April, 1832, and was on the frigate Brandywine, Pacific Squadron, 1834-7. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1837; Commander, 1855; Captain, 1862. He commanded the Jamestown in 1861 and '62, on blockade off Savannah Fernandina, and Wilmington, N. C. He captured and sent into port or destroyed six prizes. He destroyed the bark Alvarado under the guns of the fort at Fernandina. He commanded the receiving the Nation should care for the soldiers of the Union, ship Ohio at Boston in 1863-5, and was Lighthou Inspector, Ninth District, New Orleans, in 1865-7. He was commissioned as Commodore in 1867. WILEY.-At Wakefield, Mass., March 27, Capt. Ira Wiley, aged 85. He was born in 1802, and at the age of a little more than 12 ran away from home to join the troops in the war of 1812 as a drummer-

> WARMOTH,-At Salem, Ill., March 23, Col. I. S. Warmoth, aged 71. He was a Mexican war veteran, and was Colonel of a Missouri regiment in the war of the rebellion. SHEPHERD.-Col. L. W. Shepherd, Secretary of Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Home, fell dead March 24 at Quincy, Ill., while walking from the kitchen to the headquarters building The cause of death was apoplexy. He was 50 years ld, and was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. BELL.-Thomas Bell, Co. H, 60th Ill., died at

Rockford, Ill., March 16, aged 40. Comrade Bell

has suffered for the last 23 years from wounds received in the line of duty with his regiment near Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1864. He was a prominent Grand Army worker and held the position of Adjutant of G. L. Nevins Post, No. 1, Department of Illinois, for several years. Since the war Comrade Bell has efficiently filled the office of City Collector three years, and that of County Clerk of Winnebago County for nine years. He was laid to rest with the honors due to a good soldier.

McPherson.—John N. McPherson died at Parkersburg, W. Va., March 10, aged 48. He enlisted in Co. D. 14th W. Va., Aug. 15, 1862, and was honorbly discharged therefrom June 27, 1865. Comrade McPherson was an honored citizen, and a worthy nember of Andrew Mather Post, No. 14, Department of West Virginia. We was buried under the auspices of his Post, the funeral being the largest in

WHELAN.-Francis M. Whelan died March 21. aged 57. He was born in Baltimore, removing to Cincinnati in 1836 and thence to Indiana in 1854. He served three years in the war, and since that ime has been more or less afflicted. He worked hard for the soldiers, and loved THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WOODIN .- At Valatie, N. Y., March 30, George H.

its history.

Woodin, who has been ill and confined to his house for several months with dropsy, aged 45. He was a member of Co. E, 128th N. Y., and was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Port Hudson. He was a member and Past Commander of T. M. Burt Post, 171, and last year was the officer designated by the Columbia Board of Supervisors to have charge of the burial of soldiers and sailors of the

BUCKET.-Samuel Bucket, Co. E, 30th Wis., died in Linden, Wis., March 28, aged 49. He was a member of G. H. Legate Post, No. 125, ECKLEY.—George Eckley died in Swedona, Ill., March 28. He enlisted in Co. C, 102d Ill., in Au-

tian, and was beloved by all. NonLitt.-Comrade Abraham Noblitt died Paoli, Ind., March 22, aged 43. He entered the service in 1861 in Co. F, 59th Ind., as Corporal, and served until the end of the war. He was for eight years Auditor of Orange County, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1876, and was Prosecuting Attorney of the 10th Judicial District of Indiana at the time of his death. He was a member of Williamson Post, G.A.R., of Paoli, and an earnest and enthusiastic Grand Army man and beloved by the veterans of Orange County, and who can truly say that what the ex-soldiers of the Nation have lost in the death of John A. Logan the soldiers of Orange County have lost by the death of Abraham Nobiitt. GREELEY.-Corp'l Samson Greeley, Co. M, 1st Mass. H. A., died in Nashua, N. H., March 19. He

was a brave soldier and a great sufferer. HATTON.-At his residence in Rolfe, Pocaho Co., Iowa, March 12, Joseph S. Hatton, Co. F. 6th Iowa Cav. At the time of his death he was Commander of Andrew Mills Post, G.A.R., of Rolfe. The cause of his death was disease contracted in the service. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a man who will be greatly missed by his

GARDNER.-In New York city, Jan. 23, Savillian Gardner, aged 47. He enlisted in Co. K, 48th N. Y., in August, 1861, and was mustered out Sept. 20, 1864. He was promoted to Sergeant after the charge on Fort Wagner. He was one of the eight in Co. K who escaped unburt from that desperate charge. He was wounded at Chester Hights, Va. Sells,—Emanuel Sells died March 26 in Beaver township, Butler Co., Iowa, aged 64. He was born in Franklin County, Pa.; afterward removed to Ohio, where in July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K. 43d Ohio; served three years, re-enlisted and re-ceived an honorable discharge in June, 1865. He was a member of Robert Olmstead Post, No. 243, Department of Iowa, and was buried with approprinte honors. REED,-James W. Reed, Co. E, 123d Ohio, died March 17, at Norwich, Huron Co., Ohio, He was a brave and efficient soldier, always found at the

ront, ever ready for duty. No man of the regiment had more ardent friends, and none were more worthy. He was a member of James Mann Post, No. 348. He leaves a wife and three children. WILKINS,-In Sharon, Vt., Carroll Wilkins. He was born in Stowe, Vt., but was in Minnesota at the breaking out of the rebellion, and enlisted in the 4th Minn. He was sick and in hospital most of the time he was in the service, and was brought me on a bed. He has been in poor health ever since. His widow, Elvira L. Wilkins, would like to correspond with some members of his company or regiment, if there are any who remember him. MARKLEY.—George W. Markley died at South Bloomfield, Ohio, March 25, aged 52. He was a member of Co. A, 90th Ohio. He enlisted August. 862, and served until the close of the war. His feath was caused by injuries received in the army, from which he has been a constant sufferer for

SMITH.-Barton Smith, of Jamestown, Tenn., was illed in February by the accidental discharge of his gun. Comrade Smith was born in Fentress Tenn., and during the late war enlisted in Co. C, 32d Ky. He was at the time of his death a member of Ellsworth Post, No. 32, Department of l'ennessee and Georgia. BURKHAMER,-At Doylestown, O., March 28,

years in Co. G, 120th Ohio. He was taken prisoner on Red River and confined at Camp Tyler, Tex., for more than 13 months. He was buried by the Grand Army Post of Doylestown. YAGER.-At Los Angeles, Cal., March 27, Michael Yager, aged 56, was instantly killed by being run over by a switch engine. He served during the ebellion in Co. E. 1st Cal. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861. and mustered out Aug. 31, 1864. Up to the meeting of Post, previous to his death, he was a member in good standing of Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, Department of California. At said meeting he was granted a transfer, as he was about to remove to Oregon. Comrade Yager was held in the highest esteem as a soldier and citizen, and was a willing worker in the Order. His remains were buried in the G.A.R. plot, Evergreen Cemetery, by the Post with military honors.

DRENNAN.-J. Perry Drennan, Co. H, 136th Pa., died near Burchard, Neb., March 17, aged 47. He Post, No. 172, of Nebraska. He had suffered long, out bore it all with a brave heart. BARCH.-Serg't Phillip Barch, Co. F. 12th Ohio Cav., died at Bangor, Mich., April 2. He was among entire strangers, but found friends in the G.A.R., although not a member of the Order. The comrades bought a lot in the cemetery and buried him with military honors. The people showed their love for the old soldiers by filling the church

THOSE DISMISSALS. A Mountain Made Out of a Molehill.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The New Fork Tribune of the 4th instant publishes a Washington letter "from the regular correspondent of the Tribune," which contains some rather startling assertions relative to the dismissal of clerks, and especially ex-soldiers, by the Commissioner of Pensions. It has been my pleasure heretofore to furnish you occasional tems regarding the present management of the Pension Bureau, and as the allegations of the Tribune correspondent are in direct contradiction of the tenor of my communications (which were based upon incontrovertible facts). I have felt called upon to inquire into the grounds for the statements made in the letter above referred to, and the sources of the information so abundantly supplied to "the regular correspondent of the Tribune." The result of my investigation can be summed up in a few words, and mark how plain a tale shall put down this unconscionable romancer. Firstly, the origin of his diatribe against the head of the Pension Bureau is the recent discharge of nine clerksnot "48 Indianians," as stated in the Tribune-or, if we add Mr. Curtis, removed some weeks since, and Mr. Richmond, dropped from the rolls last Fall, there is a total of 11 clerks recently disharged, of whom 4 were from Indiana, and 3 were ex-Union soldiers. Compare these figures, which I have taken from the official records, with the following quotation from the Tribune's correspondence: "Yesterday he (Gen. Black) discharged by one stroke of his pen, without a moment's warning, 48 clerks, most of them you will agree with me that "romancer" is a very mild term to apply to the writer of such | Chickamauga Valley, on a grape plantation. bold fabrications. No party or organization can scarcely benefit by attacks so transparently unjust upon the character and official conduct of those most prominent in public office. Gen. Black's brilliant record as Commissioner of Pensions has naturally attracted the close atfully apparent to them that he is becoming altogether too popular to suit their States. They fear him, and are ready, upon the slightest pretext, to open up their batteries. No matter whether they are loaded with shot or blank cartridges-just let them make a thundering So much for the "regular correspondent" and

big noise! his 48 men in buckram from Indiana !- A BAT-TERYMAN, Washington, D. C.

That California Case. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In an editorial item in your issue of the 7th instant, relative to the retention in office of one of our comrades as chief engineer in the mint at San Francisco, you have made some errors in stating

the facts of this case. The case was not carried to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Director of the Mint alone took action on it. So far there has been no appeal from him, and no reason has existed for an appeal, as the Director has not reached a decision. The Director is awaiting the report of an investigation now in progress in California. Until that report has been received no

definite action will be taken by him. The Director is an ex-Union soldier, (a member of the Loyal Legion,) and the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic of California, as well as the Grand Army of the Republic in spect of their and our support as is Chief Engineer Geo. L. Harris.-W. S. ODELL, Past | and cut off. Senior Vice Department Commander G.A.R., Department of the Potomac.

THE 7th INDIANA.

A Brief Resume of Its Services During the War. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade E. S. Trullender, Co. G. 7th Ind., Benson, Ill., wishes some member of his regiment would write a sketch of its services. It was organized and mustered April 25, 1861, under Col. (afterward General) Dumont; landed at Grafton, Va., June 1, 1861, and left that night for Phillippi. It fought June 2, 1861, at Laurel Hill, Va., and lost five men killed and wounded; chased Garnest to Carrick's Ford and killed him. The regiment was reorganized for three

years' service at Indianapolis Sept. 13, 1861;

moved on the night of Sept. 14 and joined Gen.

Reynolds at Cheat Mountain. Oct. 3, 1861, it was engaged at Green Briar, and late in November was ordered to join Gen. Kelly at Romney. It served under Gens. Kelley, Lander men out of 319. It moved to Manassas and | splendid ornament, either for the parlor or the Alexandria, and joined Gen. Pope's column. post-room. It was engaged at Slaughter Mountain Aug. 9, 1862, and lost in three minutes 46 men. In Pope's retreat it skirmished daily; at Rappahannock Station it was engaged three days successively, then moved with McDowell's Corps gust, 1862, and served until the close of the rebel- | Longstreet's junction with Stonewall Jackson. | UNE and secure a copy.

lion. He was a zealous patriot, a devoted Chris- It was engaged five hours at Thoroughfare Gap. It then joined Pope's grand column by night marches, and was engaged at Bull Run Aug. 31; at Chantilly Sept. 1; then joined Me-Clellan, and served in the Maryland campaign, It was at South Mountain Sept. 14, and Antietam Sept. 17; crossed the Potomac with Mc-Cleilan's column; engaged at Union Nov. 2; at Upperville Nov. 2. It was with Burnside at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 14 and 15; under Hooker at Fitzhugh Crossing; Chancellorsville April 30 and May 1, 2 and 3; at Gettysburg July 1, 2 and 3; at Rappahannock Station Aug. 1 and 2; at Raccoon Crossing in September; in Meade's retreat to Centerville; at Kelley's Ford November, 1863; Mine Run, Nov. 28, 29 and 30. lost 36 men killed and wounded.

It wintered at Culpeper and moved in Gen. Grant's campaign of 1864; was engaged at the Wilderness May 5, 6, 7, and 8; at Spottsylvania May 9 to 17; at crossing of North Anna River May 23, 24 and 25; at Cold Harbor May 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2 and 3; at Petersburg June 13; in the assault on the enemy's works June 18; remained in the trenches before Petersburg until Aug. 18, then moved with Warren's Corps to the Weldon Railroad; engaged on the Weldon Railroad Aug. 18, 19 and 21. Relieved Sept. 6, 1864. The regiment was engaged in 35 battles. In Gen. Grant's campaign it lost about 400 men in killed and wounded, and raturned home with 235 men.-LEVI CULVER. Co. K, 7th Ind., Salem, Iowa.

THE 8th WIS. EAGLE.

The Facts Which Explode Comrade Jones's Love

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The communication of Joseph Jones, Co. C. 11th Mo., in regard to "Old Abe," the eagle carried through the war by the 8th Wis., was partly true and partly imaginary. It is true that the Eagle Brigade was composed as he says, that it was commanded by the gallant Gen. Joe Mower, and participated in many battles. But Comrade Jones got things slightly mixed in connecting the eagle with his little love story.

The truth is that the eagle was brought into Camp Randall, at Madison, Wis., in 1861, by Co. C, of the 8th Wis., Capt. Perkins. The latter was as brave and gallant a gentleman as ever wore a sword. He was killed in the battle of Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862. The eagle was bought from an Indian in Eau Claire County, Wis., when an eaglet of 6 months old, and presented to Co. C. It was nearly full grown whom the regiment went to the front in October, 1861, and was carried on a perch near the colors in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which the regiment engaged, until the Summer of Benton Burkhamer, aged 47. He served three 1864, when it went to Madison with the regiment on veteran furlough and did not re-enlist, but was left at the State-house, where a house was built for it and a wounded veteran engaged to take care of it. The noble bird of freedom lived for eight or ten years, and then died from the effects of a cold

The history of the Eagle Brigade has never been written. It should be, and suggest that Gen. Hubbard, ex-Governor of Minnesota. who was last Brigade Commander, whom every soldier respected and loved, undertake the task .- J. H. Greene, Captain, Co. F, 8th Wis.,

THE 92d ILL.

How It Made the First Entry Into Chattan EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am a con-

stant reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and consider it the best paper published in the interest of the soldier, both for its persistence and ability in advocating justice for the veterans, and its fairness in allowing the old soldiers to discuss their many deeds of valor. I have been prompted to relate an incident, and to correct an error which appears in a late issue of THE Our regiment-the 92d Ill .- had the honor of

belonging to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, and participated with it in many a hard-fought battle. On Sept. 4, 1863, the 92d was doing duty near Chattanooga, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas in Trenton Valley for scouting service, and acted under these orders until the Colonel of the 92d was directed by Gen. Rosecrans to take the advance into Chattanooga. Marching at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 9 we were ordered to enter the town and send Gen. Rosecrans prompt information. As the Colonel left, Gen. Rosecrans said: "The flag of the 92d will wave first in Chattanooga,'

The regiment moved forward, striking the enemy's pickets at the foot of the mountain, pushed them up over the mountain and across the valley and through the town, and at 9 o'clock the flag of the 92d Ill. waved from the Crutchfield House, the first Union flag to float over Chattaneoga, thus verifying Gen. Rosecrans's predictions. At 11 o'clock Gen. Crit-

tenden moved into town. Having rested horses and men, the 92d was preparing, as ordered, to return and report to Gen. Rosecrans in Trenton Valley, when Gen. Crittenden sent for the Colonel and commanded him to proceed with his regiment to the mouth of the Chickamauga and drive away the enemy, so that Col. Wilder, with the balance of the brigade, could cross the Tennessee there. The regiment moved at once, driving the enemy easily. The advance reached the mouth of the creek just before dark and found Col. Wilder veterans, and all it is said from Indiana," and | already crossing. We camped with the brigade nine miles northeast of Chattanooga, in the

The wine cellars contained an abundance of the best Catawba wine; but as the temperance element in the brigade predominated, the brewery was not ransacked, as Comrade J. K. Wallace, 98th Ill., would have us understand, although we admit that many of the boys were tention of his political enemies, and it is pain- decidedly "jolly." But this did not prevent, as the comrade infers, the honor that belongs to one of Wilder's regiments of placing first its flag over that rebel stronghold, for already more than 12 hours had elapsed since the colors of the 92d Ill. had waved over Chattanooga .-J. W. Cushman, 92d Ill., Wilder's M't'd Brigade,

Flanking the Colonel. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was amused in reading in your paper of the success of Coward" in flanking the Colonel by his candor, and permit me to add another case where a Colonel was well laid out by one of his own boys; and, as it has never, to my knowledge, been in print, it may be well to crystalize it among the war records.

Col. T-, of the -th N. Y .- and who, by the way, afterward were the stars, and is now a well-known attorney of B-, N. Y., with a national reputation-was living at 0-, N. Y., where he raised his regiment, and was a practicing lawyer there. Among the members of his regiment was one Beriah G-, a fellowtownsman, an odd, honest-hearted, truthful fellow, who loved liquor not wisely but too well, often getting into scrapes, both before and after enlistment, from which the Colonel had always been relied upon to extricate him. 'The service" only seemed to broaden Beriah's this city, feel that he is inclined to and will do opportunities, and although a good soldier, justice to a comrade so deserving in every re- something had to be done to pull him in, as in no way could his source of supply be discovered

So one day the Colonel sent for him, and after a long, friendly chat about home matters, old times and the like, the Colonel approached the point in this manner;

"Now, Beri', we have always been good friends, and I know you like a little good liquor, and know what good liquor is, and wont use any other. This commissary stuff we get here is enough to kill a dog. I want some such as we used to get in O--. Now, I wish you would tell me where you get yours, so that I can get some, too."

Beriah, "smelling a mice," straightened himself up, and looking the Colonel in the eye, and speaking in the most confidential tone, replied: "Now, Colonel T-, if anybody ever asks you where Beri' G- gets his whisky, you just tell him you don't know."-" JERRY," Hornellsville, N. Y.

A Fine War Picture,

Mr. E. Hudson, of Washington, has had a photo-gravure made of the magnificent paintand Shields in the hard Winter campaign of ing entitled "The First Fight of the Iron-1861; in March, 1862, under Gens, Shields and | clads," which now hangs in the Capitol. The Banks in the Shenandoah Valley; engaged at | painting has received the warmest praise from Winchester March 23, 1862, loss 60 killed and naval men for its historic fidelity and accuwounded. It skirmished every day from that racy, and from connoissenrs for its artistic extime until May 12 with Ashby's Cavalry and | cellence, and all agree that it is one of the few Stonewall Jackson's command, then joined | really great pictures of the war. The photo-McDowell at Fredericksburg, and was immedi- gravure reproduces all the details and effects of ately ordered back to the Shenandoah Valley | the original painting, excepting its colors, and to meet Jackson's raid. June 8 and 9 it en- the engraving is done with a fidelity and skill gaged Jackson at Port Republic, and lost 166 entirely worthy of the original. It makes a

THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be to Thoroughfare Gap Aug. 28, 1862, to prevent exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIB-